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South Carolina Manpower News

S.C. Employment Security Commission
Manpower Research & Analysis
P. O. Box 995
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NOVEMBER 1979

TRADE AND GOVERNMENT PACE WAGE AND SALARY ADVANCES IN NOVEMBER

Total Nonagricultural Wage and Salary employment in South Carolina rose 1,800 in November on the strength of seasonal gains in Trade and Government which more than offset losses among several industry divisions, notably a seasonal decline in Services.

Trade, boosted by holiday hiring, added 2,000 workers with gains mainly at Retail General Merchandise Stores. The advance in Government resulted from continued fall term hiring at local schools, i.e., substitute teachers and school bus drivers, combined with a buildup of activity in the CETA In-School Work Experience Program. The Services' decline impacted chiefly at Hotels and Other Lodging Places in resort areas and overshadowed a small gain in Educational Services.

Mixed trends prevailed in Manufacturing which registered an overall decline of 500. Durable Goods, however, added 500 workers with payroll additions stemming from widespread moderate gains; whereas, in the Soft Goods sector, which showed a 1,000 decline, all industry groups except Chemicals and Allied Products registered cutbacks or showed no appreciable change in employment.

Payroll declines of 400 in Textiles resulted from the permanent closing of one plant and reduced activities at several others. Also contributing to the overall decline in Soft Goods was a substantial seasonal reduction in operations at Tobacco Stemming and Redrying establishments.

Construction activity tapered off as expected with an over-the-month loss of 800 recorded. The current level in the building industry remains 3,200 below that of one year ago.

LABOR FORCE HIGHLIGHTS

South Carolina's civilian labor force declined nearly 10,000 during November to average 1,328,300. Employment, the largest component of the labor force, dropped 11,300 as large, but seasonal, losses in agriculture overwhelmed a gain of 1,800 in the nonfarm wage and salary sector.

Joblessness took a slight seasonal upturn of 1,400 to average 64,300 for the month. However, the current unemployment level is 3,500 below the comparable year-ago level. The unemployment rate averaged 4.8% for November compared to 4.7% in October and 5.2% a year ago.

ESTIMATED TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1/

(In Thousands)

	Nov. 1979 2/	Oct. 1979	Nov. 1978	Net and Percent Change from October 1979		Net and Percent Change from November 1978	
				Net	Percent	Net	Percent
Civilian Labor Force	1328.3	1338.2	1297.6	- 9.9	-0.7	+30.7	+2.4
Total Employment 3/	1264.0	1275.3	1229.8	-11.3	-0.9	+34.2	+2.8
Total Unemployment	64.3	62.9	67.8	+1.4	+2.2	- 3.5	- 5.2
Percent Unemployed	4.8	4.7	5.2	*	*	*	*

1/ These data are projected from a 1978 Current Population Survey Benchmark.
2/ Preliminary
3/ Includes workers involved in labor management disputes.

NATIONAL KEY INDICATORS OF ECONOMY FALL DURING NOVEMBER

The Government's index of leading economic indicators is signaling what most economists have been expecting - an economic slide during 1980. The Commerce Department index, which is designed to foreshadow future economic trends dropped 1.3% in November and has now declined in four of the last five months.

Contributing most to November's decline was a drop in building permits, reflecting the sharp cutback in housing activity since the Federal Reserve Board tightened credit in October.

In November seven of the 10 indicators available fell from the prior month. In addition to building permits, they were: the average workweek, the layoff rate, the number of companies reporting slower deliveries, stock prices, money supply in 1972 dollars, and new orders in 1972 dollars.

The three indicators that rose were: the change in sensitive prices, the change in total liquid assets, and contracts and orders for new plant and equipment in 1972 dollars.

NOVEMBER'S WEEKLY HOURS AND HOURLY EARNINGS INCREASE

Average weekly hours for manufacturing production workers increased 0.7 hours to 41.7 during November because of more business and overtime in both Durable and Nondurable Goods. The Hard Goods average workweek rose 0.9 hours to 42.3 with notable gains recorded in Machinery Except Electrical (+1.6 hours), Electric and Electronic Equipment (+1.3 hours) and Instruments and Related Products (+2.8). Only Lumber and Wood Products and Stone, Clay and Glass Products experienced a loss in the workweek.

Average weekly hours for Nondurable Goods increased 0.5 hours to 41.4 on the strength of moderate gains throughout most of the sector. The Textile workweek edged up 0.5 hours despite a drop in hours in Floor Covering Mills and Yarn and Thread Mills.

Nationally, the average workweek declined 0.1 hours to 40.2 primarily because of a decrease in Hard Goods.

Average hourly earnings for manufacturing production workers advanced $.04 to $5.31 because of more overtime at premium pay in both Durable and Nondurable Goods. Durable Goods earnings increased $.07 primarily because of gains in Fabricated Metal Products ($.13), Machinery Except Electric ($.10), and Electric and Electronic Equipment ($.05). Lumber and Wood Products and Furniture and Fixtures sustained the only losses in the Hard Goods group.

Hourly earnings in Nondurable Goods rose from $5.24 to $5.27 boosted by a $.13 an hour increase in Chemicals and Allied Products, and a $.14 advance in Food and Kindred Products. Textile average hourly earnings edged up $.01 despite losses in Floor Covering and Yarn and Thread Mills. All other Soft Goods industries except Paper and Allied Products registered small to moderate gains.

Average hourly earnings for the Nation increased from $6.82 to $6.85 during November as both Durable and Nondurable Goods advanced.

Average weekly earnings for South Carolina advanced $5.36 to $221.43 for November as the result of a rise in both hours and earnings.

ACCESSIONS AND SEPARATIONS RATES DECLINE

Over the month both total accessions and separations rates on the manufacturing level fell sharply. Large declines in the Durable and Nondurable accessions rates caused a 14 per thousand drop in Manufacturing total accessions. A notable decrease in new hires also contributed to the drop in accessions. Total separations fell 9 per thousand as the quits rate decreased.

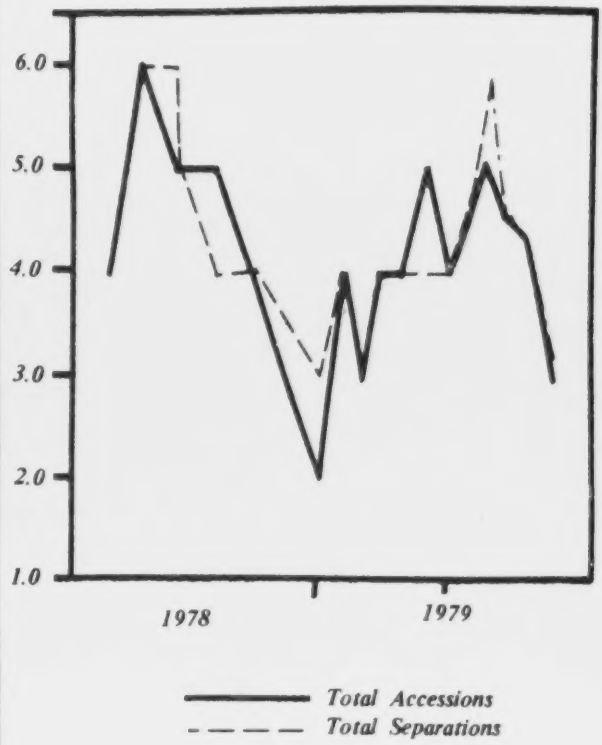
A slowdown in new hires throughout the Hard Goods sector caused the total accessions rates in industry groups to register declines ranging from 17 per thousand in Furniture and Fixtures, and Machinery, Except Electrical to 12 per thousand in Fabricated Metal Products. These declines were responsible for a 15 per thousand drop in Durable Goods total accessions. Instruments and Related Products was the only industry to register an increase in accessions.

Significant declines throughout Durable Goods total separations caused a 6 per thousand drop. Layoff rates rose 5 per thousand over the month; however, the rise was completely offset by a larger drop in quits.

Moderate to sizeable losses in new hires and quits attributed to a 14 per thousand decline in the Nondurable Goods accessions rate. Notable decreases in accessions occurred in Food and Kindred Products and Apparel and Other Textile Products. Chemical and Allied Products experienced the only increase in new hires in the sector.

Quits, influenced primarily by declines in Apparel and Textile Mill Products, caused a 9 per thousand decrease in the Nondurable Goods total separations rate during November. Layoffs remained steady as a 2 per thousand increase in Food and Kindred Products was offset by slight drops experienced elsewhere in Soft Goods.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES PER 100 EMPLOYEES SOUTH CAROLINA 1978 - 1979

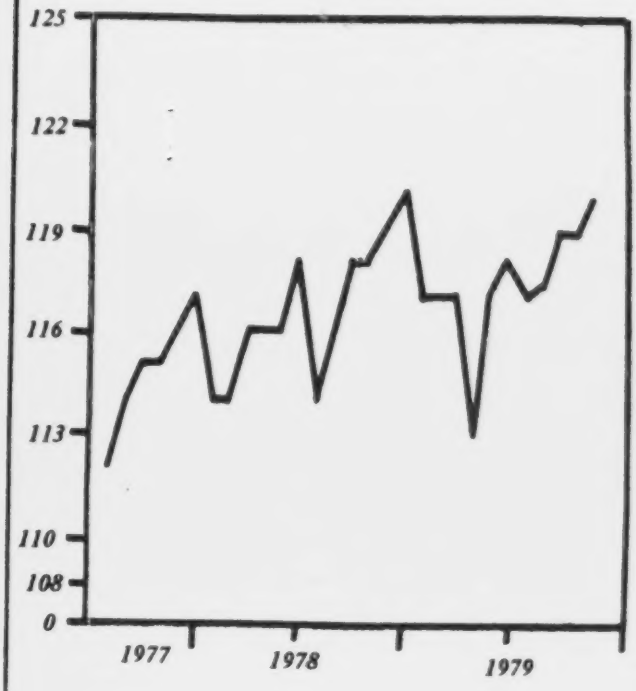


COMPUTATION OF RATES

Labor turnover rates are obtained by dividing monthly accessions and separations and their component parts by the number of workers on factory payrolls during the payroll period that includes the twelfth of the month. They are in other words, percentages of total manufacturing employment.

Total accessions also include misc. accessions (not shown). Total separations also included discharges and misc. separations (not shown).

PRODUCTION WORKER MANHOUR INDEX (1967 = 100)

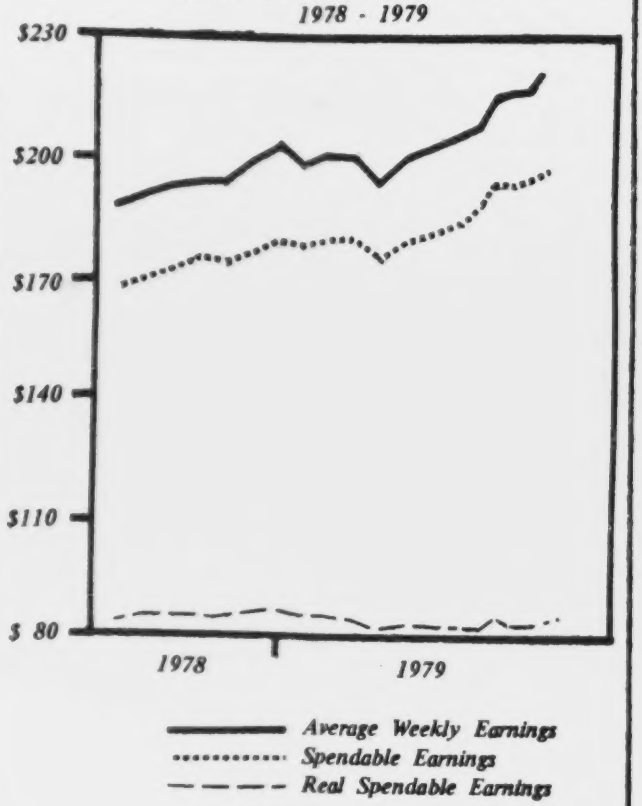


MANHOUR INDEX RISES

Despite a 400 drop in manufacturing production worker employment, the Manhour Index rose from 118.5 to 120.3. A 0.7 hour increase in average weekly hours was primarily responsible for the increase. The November 1979 level is 1.5 or 1.3% higher than November 1978.

	Nov. 1979	Oct. 1979	Nov. 1978
Production Worker Manhour Index	120.3	118.5	118.8
Durable Goods Manhour Index	151.3	147.2	142.8
Nondurable Goods Manhour Index	110.1	109.2	110.8
Textile Manhour Index	95.1	94.3	95.4
Apparel Manhour Index	105.0	103.6	111.0

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, SPENDABLE, AND REAL SPENDABLE EARNINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1978 - 1979



SPENDABLE AND REAL SPENDABLE EARNINGS INCREASE

Because of a $5.36 increase in Average Weekly Earnings, Spendable Earnings (average weekly earnings adjusted for taxes) rose $4.18 over the month and $18.88 above November 1978. Real Spendable Earnings rose $1.09 to $86.12 as a result of the 2.2% rise in Spendable Earnings.

	Nov. 1979	Oct. 1979	Nov. 1978
Average Weekly Earnings	$221.43	$216.07	$198.92
Spendable Earnings	196.01	191.83	177.13
Real Spendable Earnings	86.12	85.03	87.78

HIGHLIGHTS OF SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ACTIVITIES

THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE APPLICANT - A PROFILE

WHO REGISTERS WITH JOB SERVICE — Who registers with Job Service in South Carolina? Are they primarily unemployed or employed at the time of registration? Are they generally male or female, white or black? Are they mostly economically disadvantaged and on welfare? What is their educational level? These questions and others can be answered by examining the active file of the South Carolina Job Service.

ACTIVE FILE EXAMINATION — According to the Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS), the active file count as of November 30, 1979 totals 90,296 applicants who are currently seeking employment through South Carolina's Job Service offices. This figure represents two-thirds of the total number of applicants active at any time this fiscal year beginning October 1, 1979.

AGE GROUPS — When examining age groups, almost two-thirds (63%) of active applicants are in their prime working years between the ages of 22 and 45. Approximately 21% are youth applicants under 22 years old and 15.5% fall into the older worker category (45 or older).

SEX AND ETHNIC GROUPS — Female applicants outnumber their male counterparts by over 15,500 accounting for 59% of the total active file. Black applicants account for over half (54%) of the active file while all other minority ethnic groups combined comprise only .7% of the total.

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS — The stigma associated with Job Service applicants as being primarily uneducated and unskilled is false. In fact, only 10% of the active applicants have less than an eighth grade education. At the other end of the spectrum, sixteen percent of the active applicants have reached an educational level beyond that of a high school diploma. Over half (54%) of the active applicants have a high school education or above.

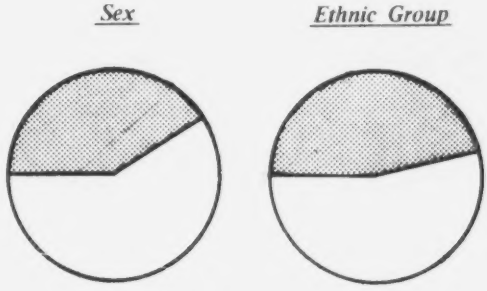
EMPLOYMENT STATUS — Ninety-one percent of the active file were not employed at the time of registration with Job Service. On the other hand, 6% of the applicants were working full-time when they filed an application and 3% were employed part-time.

VETERANS — Veterans, as required by Federal law, receive a priority over other applicants in placements and other services provided. Veterans comprise 14% of the active file, and half of all veterans registered served during the Vietnam Era.

OTHER APPLICANT CHARACTERISTICS — Of the active applicants on file November 30, 1979, 34% are registered as economically disadvantaged, 19% are welfare recipients and 9% are food stamp work registrants. Eight percent have either a physical or mental handicap.

SUMMARY — As one can see from this examination of the active file, the South Carolina Job Service nondiscriminately serves a variety of people. A number of job-related services such as referral and placement, counseling, testing, training enrollment, and job development are provided any applicant with a job-related need. These services not only benefit the applicant, but the employer as well. You, the employer, have the opportunity to interview prospective employees who are qualified and, in many cases, have been trained according to your specifications and requirements. Contact your local Job Service Office for additional information.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ACTIVE FILE NOVEMBER 30, 1979



NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(In Thousands)

Industry	Nov. 1979*	Oct. 1979	Nov. 1978	Net Change From Oct. 1979	Net Change From Nov. 1978
TOTAL	1175.8	1174.0	1150.9	+1.8	+ 24.9
MANUFACTURING	393.3	393.8	394.8	– .5	– 1.5
Durable Goods	121.6	121.1	117.8	+ .5	+ 3.8
Nondurable Goods	271.7	272.7	277.0	–1.0	– 5.3
MINING	2.0	1.9	1.9	+ .1	+ .1
CONSTRUCTION	64.4	65.2	67.6	– .8	– 3.2
General Building Contractors	18.7	18.9	22.7	– .2	– 4.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	52.1	52.1	50.8	0	+ 1.3
Railroad Transportation	4.1	4.1	4.1	0	0
Trucking and Warehousing	14.5	14.6	15.1	– .1	– .6
Other Transportation Services	6.2	6.2	5.7	0	+ .5
Communication	14.2	14.2	13.7	0	+ .5
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	13.0	13.0	12.2	0	+ .8
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	226.7	224.7	216.9	+2.0	+ 9.8
Wholesale Trade	47.3	47.2	46.5	+ .1	+ .8
Retail Trade	179.4	177.5	170.4	+1.9	+ 9.0
General Merchandising Stores	28.3	26.2	27.7	+2.1	+ .6
Apparel and Accessory Stores	11.0	10.7	10.1	+ .3	+ .9
Eating and Drinking Places	48.3	48.7	42.4	– .4	+ 5.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	46.7	46.8	44.3	– .1	+ 2.4
Banking and Credit Agencies	20.8	20.8	19.6	0	+ 1.2
SERVICES 1	157.0	159.3	145.3	–2.3	+ 11.7
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	14.1	15.2	12.8	–1.1	+ 1.3
Hospitals	11.6	11.7	11.2	– .1	+ .4
Educational Services	14.5	14.3	13.9	+ .2	+ .6
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	233.6	230.2	229.3	+3.4	+ 4.3
Total Federal	36.3	36.1	36.6	+ .2	– .3
Total State	68.3	67.9	67.6	+ .4	+ .7
Total Local	129.0	126.2	125.1	+2.8	+ 3.9

* Preliminary

1 Included in services are some services related to agriculture as well as the wide range of services to individuals and business establishments.

NOTE: Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represents persons (not jobs) by place of residence. In addition, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households and unpaid family workers are excluded from the nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates. These estimates are projected from a first quarter 1978 benchmark. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.

TOTAL MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(In Thousands)

Industry	Nov. 1979*	Oct. 1979	Nov. 1978	Net Change From Oct. 1979	Net Change From Nov. 1978
MANUFACTURING	393.3	393.8	394.8	– .5	– 1.5
DURABLE GOODS	121.6	121.1	117.8	+ .5	+ 3.8
Lumber and Wood Products	16.8	16.7	16.2	+ .1	+ .6
Logging Camps, Sawmills, and Planing Mills	9.6	9.6	9.2	0	+ .4
Furniture and Fixtures	4.8	4.9	5.1	– .1	– .3
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.5	11.5	11.7	0	– .2
Primary Metal Industries	6.5	6.5	6.1	0	+ .4
Fabricated Metal Products	14.3	14.2	14.1	+ .1	+ .2
Fab. Structural Metal Products	6.3	6.3	6.4	0	– .1
Machinery, Except Electrical	32.1	31.9	30.6	+ .2	+ 1.5
Metalworking Machinery	5.1	5.0	4.5	+ .1	+ .6
Special Industry Machinery	9.2	9.0	8.8	+ .2	+ .4
Electric and Electronic Equipment	20.3	20.2	18.9	+ .1	+ 1.4
Electronic Components and Acc.	8.0	8.0	7.1	0	+ .9
Instruments and Related Products	6.4	6.4	6.2	0	+ .2
Other Durable [1]	8.9	8.8	8.9	+ .1	0
NONDURABLE GOODS	271.7	272.7	277.0	–1.0	– 5.3
Food and Kindred Products	15.2	15.3	15.2	– .1	0
Textile Mill Products	141.1	141.5	144.0	– .4	– 2.9
Weaving Mills	87.9	88.1	87.8	– .2	+ .1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	40.9	41.1	40.0	– .2	+ .9
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	45.9	45.9	46.7	0	– .8
Knitting Mills	10.9	11.1	12.5	– .2	– 1.6
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	19.3	19.2	19.6	+ .1	– .3
Floor Covering Mills	3.7	3.8	4.1	– .1	– .4
Yarn and Thread Mills	11.2	11.1	11.5	+ .1	– .3
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.7	5.8	5.9	– .1	– .2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	46.2	46.3	48.8	– .1	– 2.6
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.2	10.2	10.3	0	– .1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.6	16.7	18.1	– .1	– 1.5
Misc. Fabricated Textile Products	6.9	6.9	7.2	0	– .3
Paper and Allied Products	13.6	13.6	13.7	0	– .1
Misc. Converted Paper Products	3.4	3.4	3.3	0	+ .1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.6	4.6	4.8	0	– .2
Printing and Publishing	7.1	7.1	7.0	0	+ .1
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.8	32.7	32.6	+ .1	+ .2
Synthetic Fibers	19.9	19.7	19.5	+ .2	+ .4
Other Nondurable [2]	15.7	16.2	15.7	– .5	0

* Preliminary

[1] Includes transportation equipment; and miscellaneous manufacturing.

[2] Includes tobacco manufacturers; petroleum and coal products; rubber and plastic products; and leather and leather products.

NOTE: Estimates include all full and part-time manufacturing workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Proprietors and self-employed persons are excluded. These estimates are projected from a first quarter 1978 benchmark. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Nov. 1979*	Oct. 1979	Nov. 1978	Nov. 1979*	Oct. 1979	Nov. 1978	Nov. 1979*	Oct. 1979	Nov. 1978	Nov. 1979*	Oct. 1979	Nov. 1978
MANUFACTURING	317.7	318.1	318.3	$221.43	$216.07	$198.92	41.7	41.0	41.1	$5.31	$5.27	$4.84
DURABLE GOODS	97.0	96.4	94.0	228.42	220.66	201.88	42.3	41.4	41.2	5.40	5.33	4.90
Lumber and Wood Products	13.6	13.5	13.1	196.35	198.59	184.43	42.5	42.8	43.6	4.62	4.64	4.23
Furniture and Fixtures	4.1	4.1	4.3	180.89	177.66	161.13	38.9	37.8	39.3	4.65	4.70	4.10
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	9.3	9.4	9.6	237.01	239.14	235.66	41.8	42.4	43.4	5.67	5.64	5.43
Fabricated Metal Products	11.7	11.5	11.4	223.60	214.46	191.60	43.0	42.3	40.0	5.20	5.07	4.79
Machinery, Except Electrical	24.0	23.8	22.8	255.93	242.34	221.23	43.6	42.0	41.9	5.87	5.77	5.28
Special Industry Machinery	6.8	6.7	6.5	242.96	235.70	212.08	42.7	42.7	41.1	5.69	5.52	5.16
Electric and Electronic Equipment	16.1	16.0	15.1	205.84	197.38	178.14	41.5	40.2	39.5	4.96	4.91	4.51
Instruments and Related Products	5.2	5.2	5.1	206.83	190.55	167.96	43.0	40.2	38.0	4.81	4.74	4.42
NONDURABLE GOODS	220.7	221.7	224.3	218.18	214.32	197.21	41.4	40.9	41.0	5.27	5.24	4.81
Food and Kindred Products	9.5	9.6	9.5	183.14	174.00	171.83	39.9	39.1	38.7	4.59	4.45	4.44
Textile Mill Products	124.3	124.8	126.2	213.19	210.25	193.53	42.3	41.8	41.8	5.04	5.03	4.63
Weaving Mills	79.5	79.8	79.0	218.02	214.53	198.34	42.5	41.9	42.2	5.13	5.12	4.70
Weaving Mills, Cotton	37.0	37.2	35.6	220.16	214.71	195.72	43.0	42.1	42.0	5.12	5.10	4.66
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	41.8	41.8	42.5	215.97	214.43	200.08	42.1	41.8	42.3	5.13	5.13	4.73
Knitting Mills	8.8	9.0	10.1	194.37	188.65	171.17	41.8	41.1	39.9	4.65	4.59	4.29
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.8	15.8	16.1	225.24	221.20	203.20	42.1	41.5	41.3	5.35	5.33	4.92
Floor Covering Mills	3.0	3.0	3.3	203.41	215.64	202.21	40.6	42.7	43.3	5.01	5.05	4.67
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.1	10.0	10.4	188.21	192.04	176.40	42.2	42.3	42.2	4.46	4.54	4.18
Apparel and Other Textile Products	39.0	39.1	41.1	147.02	143.93	134.59	37.6	37.0	37.7	3.91	3.89	3.57
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.3	9.3	9.4	139.87	136.11	125.86	37.1	36.2	36.8	3.77	3.76	3.42
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.9	14.0	15.2	131.74	131.39	124.44	35.8	35.9	36.6	3.68	3.66	3.40
Paper and Allied Products	9.9	9.9	9.9	335.48	337.12	312.61	43.4	43.5	43.6	7.73	7.75	7.17
Printing and Publishing	3.5	3.5	3.4	217.36	214.51	210.90	38.2	37.9	39.2	5.69	5.66	5.38
Chemicals and Allied Products	22.1	22.0	21.8	305.45	294.28	268.38	41.9	41.1	41.1	7.29	7.16	6.53
Synthetic Fibers	15.0	14.9	14.6	283.59	275.67	257.09	41.4	40.9	41.6	6.85	6.74	6.18

* Preliminary

NOTE: Average hourly earnings are computed on a gross basis and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime work and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of average weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES BY SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	TOTAL			NEW HIRES			RECALLS			TOTAL			QUITS			LAYOFFS		
	Nov. 1979	Oct. 1979	Nov. 1978	Nov. 1979	Oct. 1979	Nov. 1978	Nov. 1979	Oct. 1979	Nov. 1978	Nov. 1979	Oct. 1979	Nov. 1978	Nov. 1979	Oct. 1979	Nov. 1978	Nov. 1979	Oct. 1979	Nov. 1978
MANUFACTURING	2.9	4.3	3.4	2.5	3.5	2.9	.2	.3	.3	3.2	4.1	3.4	1.9	2.6	2.1	.5	.4	.4
DURABLE GOODS	2.9	4.4	3.4	2.5	3.3	2.8	.1	.5	.2	3.2	3.8	3.1	1.6	2.2	1.7	.9	.4	.5
Furniture and Fixtures	3.0	4.7	4.2	3.0	4.4	4.2	*	.3	*	4.5	6.2	4.4	2.1	2.9	3.2	.5	.3	*
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.6	2.9	2.1	1.3	1.9	1.9	.3	.2	*	2.5	4.5	2.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	.6	1.9	.1
Fabricated Metal Products	3.3	4.5	4.0	2.8	3.6	3.1	.1	.3	.4	3.3	4.0	3.6	1.6	2.2	1.7	.8	.6	.8
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.4	4.1	3.1	2.0	3.3	2.7	.1	.1	.3	2.9	3.3	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.2	.7	.1	.1
Special Industry Machinery	2.9	4.4	3.1	2.3	3.7	2.5	.1	.2	*	2.0	3.2	2.8	1.0	1.7	1.5	.1	*	.1
Electric and Electronic Equipment	3.0	4.5	3.2	2.5	3.4	2.8	.1	.5	*	2.2	3.5	3.5	1.4	2.4	2.0	*	.2	.5
Instruments and Related Products	3.0	2.1	2.2	2.6	1.6	1.7	.2	*	.1	1.4	2.9	2.6	.9	1.7	1.0	.1	*	.4
NONDURABLE GOODS	3.0	4.4	3.5	2.6	3.8	3.0	.2	.3	.3	3.4	4.3	3.5	2.1	2.8	2.3	.4	.4	.3
Food and Kindred Products	3.2	5.3	3.6	3.0	4.9	3.5	.2	.5	.2	4.4	4.0	3.5	2.8	2.9	2.6	.3	.1	.1
Textile Mill Products	3.5	4.8	3.9	3.2	4.2	3.4	.1	.2	.2	3.7	4.9	3.7	2.3	3.1	2.5	.4	.5	.2
Weaving Mills	3.9	4.9	4.2	3.6	4.5	3.7	.1	*	.2	3.9	5.3	3.7	2.5	3.4	2.6	.3	.4	.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	3.8	4.9	4.0	3.3	4.2	3.5	.1	*	.2	4.1	5.5	3.5	2.2	3.4	2.4	.5	.6	*
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	4.0	5.0	4.4	3.8	4.7	4.0	.1	.1	.1	3.8	5.1	3.8	2.8	3.4	2.8	*	.3	.1
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.0	3.7	2.1	1.6	3.1	2.3	.2	.2	.1	1.9	2.9	2.3	1.1	1.9	1.6	.1	.2	.1
Floor Covering Mills	4.0	8.2	4.0	3.3	6.6	3.6	.4	1.3	.2	9.1	5.4	4.5	3.1	3.1	2.5	4.8	.5	.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	3.9	6.3	5.1	3.0	5.1	4.2	.5	.7	.6	4.7	6.2	5.6	3.4	4.4	3.7	.6	.8	.8
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	3.9	6.2	4.0	3.0	5.1	3.3	.5	.8	.6	4.3	5.4	5.6	3.4	4.3	3.5	.2	.2	1.0
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	4.3	7.2	6.1	3.0	5.5	4.5	.9	1.0	.9	5.7	7.8	6.9	4.2	5.1	4.3	.9	1.6	1.5
Paper and Allied Products	1.6	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.2	*	*	.2	1.3	1.8	1.8	.8	.8	1.0	*	.1	*
Printing and Publishing	3.7	4.0	3.3	3.3	3.6	2.8	.3	.4	.4	2.7	3.0	2.5	2.0	2.0	1.6	.2	.2	.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	.8	.8	.6	.6	.5	.3	.1	.1	.1	.8	.9	.8	.5	.5	.4	.1	.1	.1
Synthetic Fibers	.8	.6	.7	.7	.4	.4	*	.1	.2	.9	1.0	.9	.6	.6	.5	.2	*	.2

Rates Per Hundred Employees
** Rate of .05 or less*

NOTE: Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Current month's estimates are preliminary. Previous month's estimates are subject to revision.

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